

### Multiple Jobholding in States in 2007

Jim Campbell

In 2007, 26 States and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in their multiple jobholding rates from 2006, 20 States recorded increases, and 4 States had no change.<sup>1</sup> The national multiple jobholding rate was unchanged in 2007, at 5.2 percent. The largest over-the-year rate decreases among the States were

Jim Campbell is an economist in the Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: Campbell.Jim@bls.gov

post in Idaho (−1.8 percentage points), Alaska (−1.6 points), and Wyoming (−1.3 points). Kansas experienced the largest increase among the States (+1.4 percentage points), followed by Kentucky (+0.8 point) and West Virginia (+0.7 point).

Although the U.S. multiple jobholding rate was the same as in 2006, it was 1.0 percentage point lower than in 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.<sup>2</sup> Compared with 1996, 44 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2007, and only 6 States had higher rates. The largest declines over this period occurred in Idaho (−3.0 per-

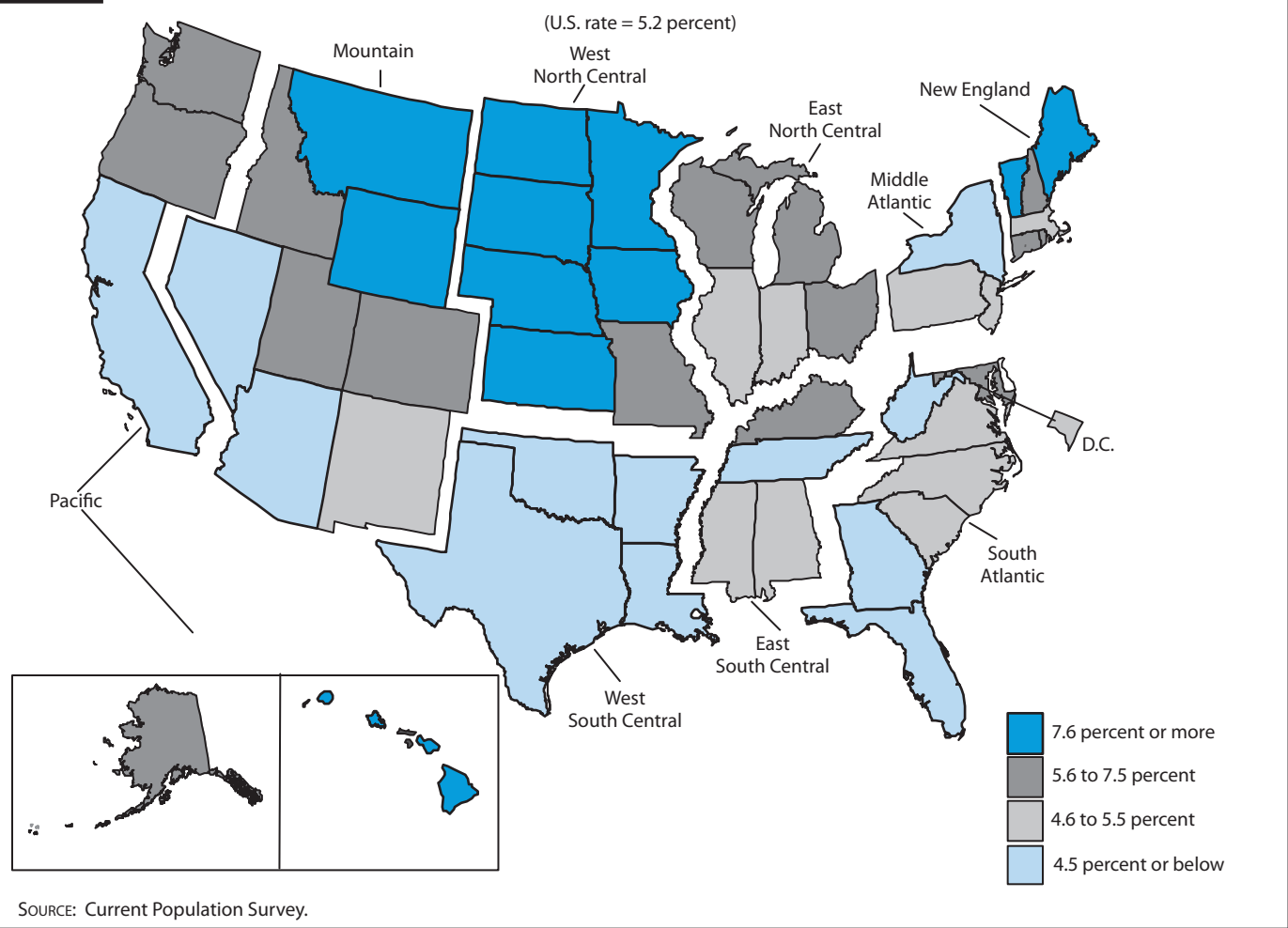
centage points), Indiana and Missouri (−2.8 points each), and Arkansas (−2.6 points). Over the 1996–2007 period, only one State had an increase in its multiple jobholding rate that was greater than 0.4 percentage point: Vermont (+0.8 point).

The multiple jobholding rates for individual States varied considerably from the U.S. average. (See chart 1.) Overall, 28 States had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average, 20 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 2 States had the same rate. Northern States generally had higher rates than southern States.

**Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2006 and 2007 annual averages**

State/area	2006	2007	State/area	2006	2007
United States .....	5.2	5.2	Missouri .....	6.7	6.2
Alabama .....	4.5	4.7	Montana .....	8.1	8.0
Alaska .....	9.0	7.4	Nebraska .....	9.9	9.7
Arizona .....	4.7	4.5	Nevada .....	4.0	3.8
Arkansas .....	5.4	4.5	New Hampshire .....	7.3	6.9
California .....	4.2	4.4	New Jersey .....	4.9	4.6
Colorado .....	5.8	6.0	New Mexico .....	5.3	5.0
Connecticut .....	5.9	6.3	New York .....	4.5	4.2
Delaware .....	4.4	4.4	North Carolina .....	5.3	5.3
District of Columbia .....	5.4	4.6	North Dakota .....	8.4	8.7
Florida .....	3.9	3.9	Ohio .....	6.4	6.3
Georgia .....	3.5	4.1	Oklahoma .....	4.7	4.4
Hawaii .....	8.0	8.2	Oregon .....	6.3	5.7
Idaho .....	8.3	6.5	Pennsylvania .....	5.5	5.3
Illinois .....	4.9	5.2	Rhode Island .....	6.9	6.6
Indiana .....	4.3	4.7	South Carolina .....	4.5	4.9
Iowa .....	8.9	8.8	South Dakota .....	9.9	10.2
Kansas .....	7.5	8.9	Tennessee .....	5.1	4.5
Kentucky .....	5.6	6.4	Texas .....	4.3	4.5
Louisiana .....	4.5	4.4	Utah .....	7.5	6.9
Maine .....	8.2	8.1	Vermont .....	9.3	9.4
Maryland .....	5.5	5.9	Virginia .....	4.9	4.8
Massachusetts .....	5.6	5.2	Washington .....	5.7	5.9
Michigan .....	5.6	5.7	West Virginia .....	3.5	4.2
Minnesota .....	8.7	8.7	Wisconsin .....	7.7	7.5
Mississippi .....	4.1	4.7	Wyoming .....	9.3	8.0

**Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2007 annual averages**



All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation. The northern States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. South Dakota recorded the highest rate, 10.2 percent, followed by Nebraska and Vermont, at 9.7 and 9.4 percent, respectively. Many of the upper Plains States with high multiple jobholding rates also have high shares of agricultural and part-time employment. In addition, multiple jobholding seems

generally to be highest in States that have low average commuting times.<sup>3</sup> Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2007 have had consistently high rates over the 1996–2007 period.

Thirteen of the 16 States in the South region, as well as the District of Columbia, had multiple jobholding rates below the U.S. figure.<sup>4</sup> Among the 9 States with rates below 4.5 percent, 6 were in the South. Nevada recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rate in 2007, 3.8 percent, followed by Florida, at 3.9 percent, and Georgia, at 4.1 percent. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Data on multiple jobholders are from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older. The CPS is conducted monthly by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Multiple jobholders are those who report in the reference week that they are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

<sup>2</sup> Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the Current Population Survey in 1994.

<sup>3</sup> Average commute times are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.

<sup>4</sup> The South region is composed of the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions.